

Theoretical and Methodological Basis of the Use of Psychological Technological Methods by Investigators in the Process of Suspect and Accusation

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Abstract: This article discusses the basic psychological and technical rules and procedures of the interrogation process, the importance of the investigation in criminal cases. The main methods of obtaining evidence are analyzed by interrogators and investigators.

Keywords: investigative action, interrogation, inquiry, inquiry, suspicion, accusation, legality.

INTRODUCTION:

An interrogation is a long, direct communication between an investigator and an interrogated. The question is in the form of a dialogue, in which the truth is sought and identified. During the interrogation, two different worldviews, two different wills, two different fighting tactics and different interests collide. In most cases, the fate of the person being interrogated and other people will be decided. The investigator will be assisted in winning this fight by his specialized knowledge in psychology and interrogation tactics, as well as his professional interviewing skills. Therefore, the outcome of the survey depends in many respects on the personal knowledge of the participants, and to a decisive extent on the psychological qualities necessary for the investigator's profession. A principled, fair, honest, benevolent investigator inspires respect in the interrogated and creates a desire to give accurate instructions and assist in the investigation.

Special attention is paid to the judicial system in our country. This can be seen in the example of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 10, 2020 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in judicial proceedings." Adoption of this decree will ensure the unconditional observance of the rights and freedoms of the individual, improve the quality of procedural actions, the collection and strengthening of evidence in criminal proceedings, the system of their evaluation, taking into account the standards of evidence widely used in international practice. The introduction of mechanisms was an important step in this direction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS:

During the interrogation of the suspect and the accused, the investigator should use the following psychological and technical methods:

The main aspect of the observation method is that the normal mode of human activity is not disrupted during the research process. In order to achieve objective results with this method, it is necessary to meet a number of conditions: to determine in advance which laws are of interest, to properly design an observation program, and most importantly, to determine the role of the observer in the study environment. Adherence to these requirements is very important in situations studied in forensic psychology. Technical means can be used to record the results of observations, first of all, by recording the speech of the observed person on a magnetic tape. In some cases, photography and filmmaking are also effective. In the preliminary investigation, technical means may be used only within the framework of procedural law. The results obtained and recorded in this way can be considered as a method of strengthening the evidence and as a result of observing the behavior of the person in certain circumstances. For example, a tape

recorder used to interrogate a defendant can reveal information about his emotional state.

Surveillance can be conducted not only by a psychologist-researcher, but also by any official who needs to obtain relevant information in order to use the analytical data in the fight against crime. In particular, surveillance can be used by an investigator to diagnose a person.

It is important to observe the facial expressions and gestures of the person being interrogated in order to obtain information about their possible involvement in the crime. In order to avoid a one-sided subjective assessment of the results of such observations, the observation should be conducted objectively, all the facts obtained during the observation should be recorded, and the results of the observation should be interpreted scientifically.

The investigator can obtain very important information by observing the behavior of the person being searched and analyzing the results of that observation.

Experiment method. Using this method, the experimenter learns that the effect of the characteristics of mental processes on the person under study depends on external stimuli (stimuli). The experiment is performed in such a way that the external stimulus (stimulus) varies according to a clearly defined program. The main difference between an experiment and an observation is that in an observation, the researcher must wait for this or that mental event to occur, and in the experiment, he or she can deliberately induce the desired mental process by changing the external situation. Laboratory experiment and natural experiment are common in forensic psychology research practice.

Questionnaire method. This method is characterized by the homogeneity of the questions asked to a relatively large group of individuals in order to obtain a range of facts about the facts of interest to the researcher. The materials are statistically processed and analyzed. In the field of forensic psychology, the questionnaire method is widely used to investigate the mechanism of the formation of criminal intent (a survey was conducted among the majority of looters and thugs).

Interview method. This auxiliary method is used at the beginning of the interview process to get a general idea and to make working assumptions. It is a free, non-binding interview, during which the investigator learns the main characteristics of the interlocutor's personality, develops an individual approach and interacts with the interrogated.

The interview can also be used after the survey. The results of the survey will be studied in depth through interviews. Care should be taken to ask questions in preparation for the interview. Questions should be short, clear, and understandable.

While there are significant differences in the procedural status of the suspect and the accused, these differences are not considered significant psychologically. In particular, the suspect's condition often changes, sometimes self-confidence, tendency to actively resist, underestimation of the investigator's capabilities, overconfidence, and, conversely, depression, depression, apathy, reluctance.

The investigator sometimes has to meet with defendants (usually recidivists) who are not interested in the opinions of others. They are based on the principles of "not caught - not a thief", "money does not smell".

Some defendants are afraid of losing their social, service, and financial status. Therefore, during interrogation, such a defendant often refuses to give correct instructions. In this case, the investigator must convince the accused that in order to overcome this psychological state, he can restore his social status by working honestly and conscientiously, becoming a full member of society.

A special place belongs to the psychological state of an innocent person, who has become a suspect or even a defendant. No doubt he feels anger, resentment, pain, trying to get rid of unfounded doubts as soon as possible, to prove his innocence, as well as feelings of helplessness,

inability to deny the evidence against himself, overcoming misconceptions about himself.

The effectiveness of the interrogation depends in many respects on the psychological state of the interrogated, the defendant's guilt and willingness to give correct instructions. The investigator must tactically mitigate or neutralize the negative psychological conditions, as well as strengthen and support the positive ones.

RESULTS:

The effectiveness of the interrogation is also ensured by other socio-psychological characteristics of the investigator. These include patience, composure, emotional stability, life experience, professional knowledge, and the ability to conduct a questionnaire logically. One of the main tasks of the investigator is to find the necessary individual-psychological approach to the interrogation. This approach takes into account the age, gender, education, profession, life experience, level of culture, interests, views, and mental state of the person being interviewed.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION:

The effectiveness of the interrogation largely depends on the psychological state of the interrogated, the defendant's guilt and willingness to give correct instructions. The investigator must be able to tactically mitigate or neutralize the negative psychological conditions, as well as strengthen and support the positive ones.

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